LOCAL 35 WORKERS STRIKE YALE

by Don Pogue
Modern Times Staff

For the last seven weeks, Yale University's negotiating committee made up of Yale's lawyers and managers from the Employee Relations and Personnel Departments, has stubbornly ignored the demands put forth in negotiations by the 14 people representing Local 35, Federation of University Employees, AFL - CIO. At 2 am, May 1, over 1100 members of the Union — people who do the service and maintenance work at Yale — were forced to go on strike.

There are so many issues in this strike that it is impossible to list them all. Vincent Sirabella, business agent for Local 35. put the union's list of almost 50 proposals on the table the very first day of negotiations — March 12 — and the University did not come back with counter-offers for six weeks. Even when the University did produce its counter-offers, it said "yes" to only a half a dozen minor proposals.

Rather than negotiate constructively for the first six weeks, the University played a waiting game, refusing to seriously discuss the Union's proposals. As a result, the Union negotiating team has said that the University's "bad faith" in collective bargaining is one of the major issues in the strike.

Union Gains Attacked

While the University was refusing to give serious consideration to Union proposals, it insisted on discussing 29 pages of proposals of its own. Most of these University proposals were aimed at taking away gains which the Union had won in its 53-day strike in 1971. For example, in 1971, the Union won a provision in the contract which prevented the University from disciplining members of the bargaining unit for absences when those absences were caused by "illness, injury on or off the job, or any other bona fide reason."

On the basis of this language, the Union has won several arbitration cases since 1971: in one instance, for example, the University disciplined a worker for being absent; the worker complained, pointing out that the absence had been the result of an auto accident in which he had been injured. The University did not deny that the absence was justified, but they tried to discipline the worker anyway.

The Union took the case to arbitration and won, on the basis of the 1971 contract language. Now the University wants to take that contract language back. In its place, the University wants language which will give it the right to discipline workers for "excessive absenteeism," whether justified or not. Break your leg, and you're out.

Student Workers

Another University proposal seeks to allow students to do more bargaining unit work. Under the old contract, as a result of the 1971 strike, students can only get jobs in the five lowest labor grades. But the University wants to be able to fill jobs in labor grades six with students as well.

Yet another University proposal seeks to change the formula for calculating the cost of living adjustment (COLA). Under the old contract, members of the bargaining unit got one cent added to their hourly wage rate for every point increase in the consumer price index (CPI).

See **Local 35,** *page 6*

Nick Heyer

Members of Local 35 on the picket line in support of a strike action called on Wedesday.

20¢

MODERN TIMES

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Vol. V, No. 1 New Haven May 1-15, 1974

May Day

May Day is a day to remember the great achievements of the international labor movement. It too has a history, and one that we Americans in particular should have learned about because it originated in the United States.

In 1888 the American Federation of Labor voted to continue their struggle for the eight-hour work day. They decided to make May 1, 1890 the day for action. The following year the leaders of the organized labor movements of various countries met in Paris and formed an international association of working people called the Second International. After hearing about the American program, they decided to support the struggle for the eight-hour day and agreed to May 1 as the day for mass demonstrations.

It is important for Americans to become aware of their significant role in the history of the international labor movement. All too often we forget that the American people have had to struggle hard to improve their living conditions. This knowledge can help us to appreciate how hard we have ahd to fight and also how far we have yet to go.

On May 1, 1890 parades, meetings and demonstrations for the eight-hour day were held in many lands. Since that time May Day has stood as a symbol for the solidarity of the working class.

A strike confrontation at Lawrence, Mass. during the 20's.

May Day Song of Solidarity

Just because we're human
we all deserve our share of bread and meat
and promises won't be enough
words are no good to eat

Then left, two, three! Then left, two, three!
To the work that we must do
join in the workers' united front
for you are a worker too

Just because we're human
we can't be driven till we drop,
we want no servants under us
and no boss up on top

Then left, two, three! Then left, two, three!
To the work that we must do
join in the workers' united front
for you are a worker too

And as long as a worker's a worker
all of us must agree
it's the task of none but the working class
to set the workers free

Then left, two, three! Then left, two, three!
To the work that we must do
join in the worker's united front
for you are a worker too

—Bertolt Brecht

Inside

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W.H. Board Delays Talks; Undercuts Teachers

By Stanley Heller
President, West Haven Federation of Teachers

Things don't look too bright for West Haven teachers. We're into our fourth month of contract negotiations in West Haven without a solitary agreement of any importance. Our negotiating team is becoming convinced that the Board of Education is deliberately delaying negotiations.

Their purpose would be to stretch talks past our contract's expiration date August 31st. That way, teachers would come back to school without a contract, the Board could withhold pay increments and many fringe benefits and refuse to process grievances. Each month negotiations drag on, the Board would collect interest on $120,000 in withheld increments and whatever monies would eventually be paid retroactively in salary raises.

Board Seeks to Demoralize

Best of all, from the Board's point of view, teachers would probably become more more and more demoralized. Then the Board would have a real chance to remove from the contract rights and benefits which took years to win. The Board is proposing over twenty deletions of contract articles.

More seriously, the Board wants to eliminate all contract language concerning days of work, hours for work and work load. *Since teachers are salaried employees this would mean the Board could increase our hours and work load at any time of the year without a penny of extra compensation.*

Furthermore, the Board could discriminate against certain teachers and make them work extra hours.

Job Security Needed

The position of our negotiation team is that we're not going to negotiate a roll-back contract. We're insisting on improvements. One of the major items we're looking for is in the area of job security. Supposedly the tenure law gives teachers great job security. *Yet, until a teacher has taught for three years, the teacher has no job security at all.*

This year two West Haven teachers with less than three years experience were fired for "poor performance." The Federation felt that neither had been observed or evaluated correctly.

The only avenue open to these teachers was to make an appeal to the Board of Education. *Their appeal was to the same body that had already approved their dismissal.* Both appeals were denied. We want language added to the contract that would have an impartial arbitrator decide whether a firing was just.

Educational Improvements Sought

Many of our proposals deal with improving education. Key among them is a proposal for reducation in class size. Many students are shy and will not ask questions in class.

With 30 or more in a class it's nearly impossible to give an individual student help with his or her particular problem. We're asking for limits of 25 in elementary schools and 27 in secondary schools.

Stronger Elementary Program

We're also asking for the employment of more elementary school special area teachers, like teachers of speech, music art and reading. Currently there are so few of these specialists that in some cases classes see them only once every three or four weeks.

Special area programs are valuable, but can't be really effective in West Haven unless students get to see these teachers more frequently.

Some of our contract proposals are measures to improve teacher performance. We want an increase in educational workshops, better evaluation procedures and elected department heads to help secondary school teachers develop more interesting lessons.

Keeping Pace with Inflation

On salary all we're proposing are increases to keep us even with inflation. Over the last four years our salary schedule has increased by 18% while prices have grown by 28%. We're asking for an immediate 10% raise to catch up.

To keep caught up we're asking for a clause that would increase our salary by whatever percentage the government price index rises.

Labor Pickets For West Haven Paras

Nick Heyer

The Greater New Haven Labor Council called for and got throngs of supporters for West Haven worker support. On Saturday, April 27, the workers and others from surrounding areas congregated to picket against Mayor Johnson's unfairnesses and failures to keep his campaign pledges. School paraprofessionals wages, continuing school hot lunch programs, and failure of the mayor to abide by an arbitration decision are at issue.

Solvents Can Cause Harm In Many Ways

by Connecticut Occupation Safety and Health Project

Most of us use solvents every day. For example all of us drink water and some of us wash dishes. Those of us who work in offices utilize lubricants and cleaning fluids. Those of us who work in factories employ organic solvents such as acetone, kerosene, or cutting oils in the course of our daily chores. And around the home, we are all exposed to solvents such as ammonia and various spray cleaners.

It is not even necessary to get solvents on the skin to be affected by them. In addition to our skin, our lungs provide a portal of entry into our bodies for these potentially dangerous substances. Solvents can cause skin disease, harm our nervous system, and might cause anemia.

Two Classes of Solvents

Any material used to dissolve another material is referred to as a solvent. Also, solvents are further broken down into two classes: 1)aqueous, or water like; and 2) organic, or those made from carbon compounds.

Detergents, acids, and alkalis are good examples of aqueous solvents. They cause contact dermatitis, skin irritations. The reddened, wrinkled hands of a person who spends a great deal of time washing dishes — what we commonly call dishpan hands — is an excellent example of contact dermatitis.

People who work where aqueous solvents are sprayed or heated, and thus present in a fine mist which can be inhaled, are likely to get sore throats or bronchitis.

Entry Through the Skin

Organic solvents such as: alcohol, benzene, acetone, toluene, and xylene wet the skin and thus are also a cause of contact dermatitis. The skin reddens, cracks, and blisters. Because surface of the skin has been broken the chances of infection are increased and vulnerability to poisons made greater.

Finally, once the skin is broken down, it can no longer regulate the retention and elimination of bodily fluids. These fluids regulate body temperature, carry away impurities, and perform many other functions vital to our health.

Other Harmful Effects

Dermatitis is not the only harmful effect of solvents. When these other effects appear, however, often it is too late - for the damage has already been done. Once organ ic solvents are internalized they may cause immense damage.

For example, the nervous system can be attacked, resulting in a condition called narcosis. This condition is very much like the feelings caused by drinking too much alcohol. Giddiness and loss of consciousness. This condition increases the chances of having work-related accidents.

There is further and more serious damage done to the skin. For example, an injured layer might not be able to grow back as quickly as before it was exposed to solvents.

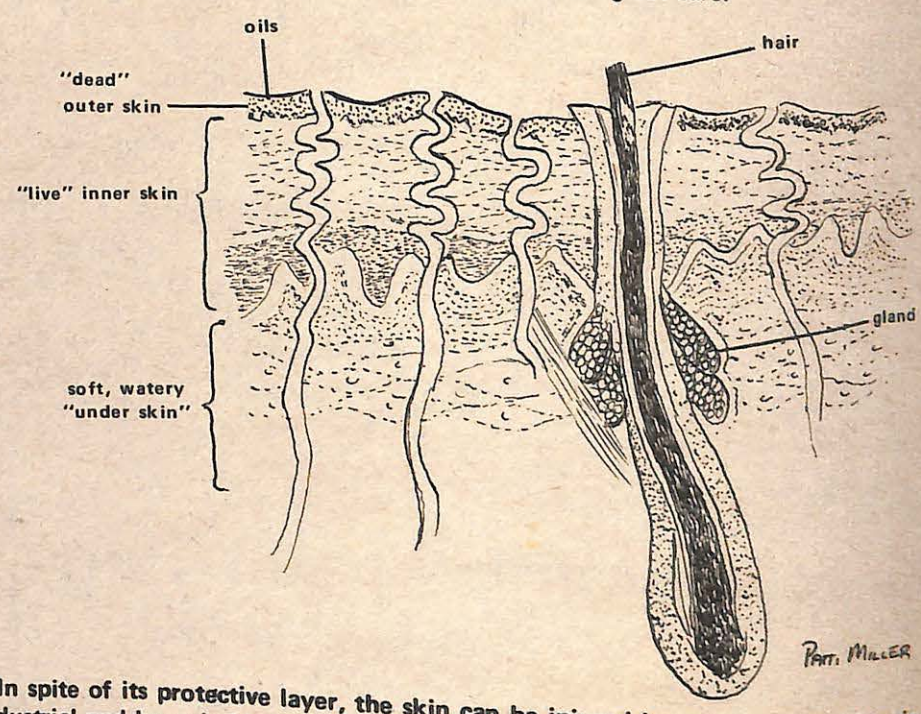
The heart is attacked and beats faster, putting it under severe strain. Solvents also may cause damage to the blood, liver, and the kidneys.

Long Range Effects

All of these things happen when workers have been exposed to high levels of solvents. The effects of continuing exposure to low levels of solvents over a long period of time are difficult to identify.

They sometimes appear to be the natural result of getting older. For example, we feel tired, have headaches, and feel vaguely uncomfortable. But in fact, these may be symptoms not of increasing age, but of exposure to solvents. Therefore, it is very important to know which materials you are working with.

All solvents cause irritation to the body. They can wet the skin or be inhaled through the nose and mouth. Once inside your body they cause a varity of harmful reactions. For our own protection we should use solvents, whether aqueous or organic, only with great care.

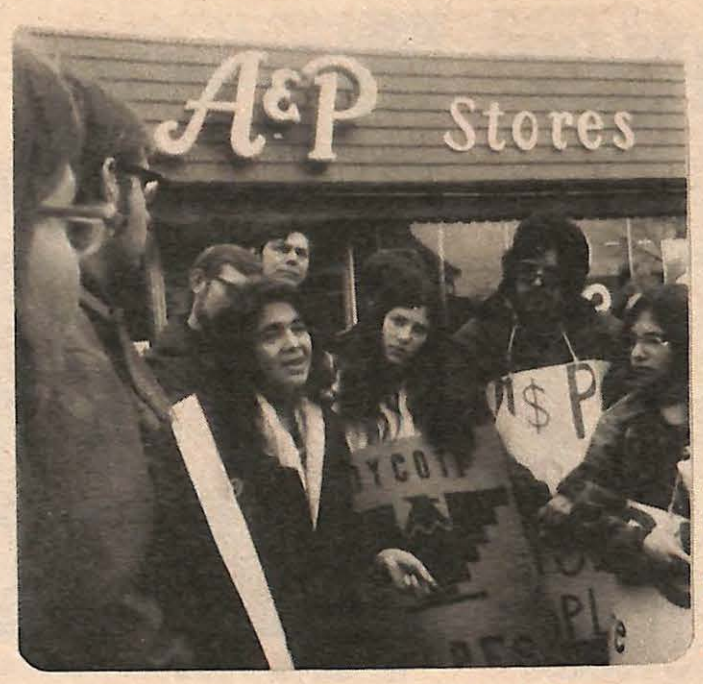


In spite of its protective layer, the skin can be injured by exposure to various industrial and household chemicals. Solvents dissolve the oils and the "dead" outer skin; they then attack the vulnerable "live" inner skin.

Meetings, Marches Support Farm Workers

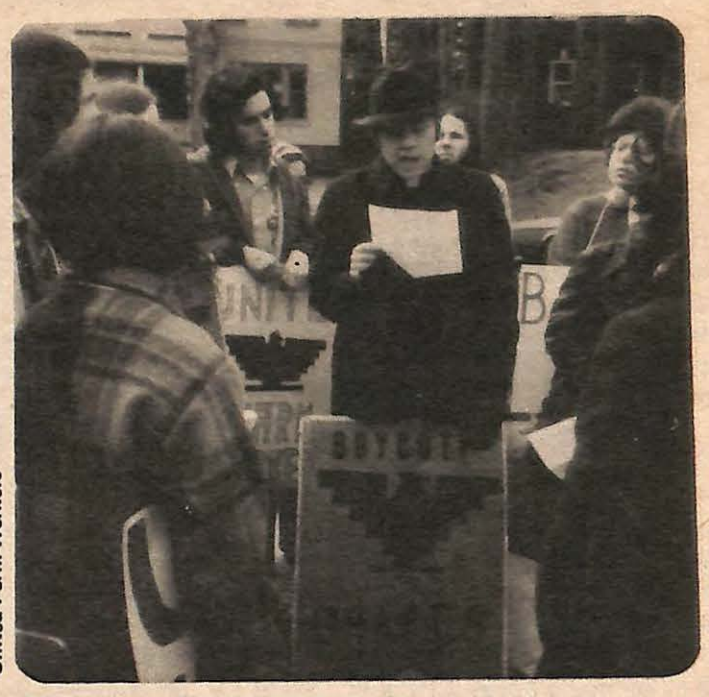
By the United Farm Workers
Special to Modern Times

"We are working against three things: violence, racism and sexism." The speaker was Dolores Huerta, First Vice President of the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO. The place was the parking lot of an A&P store in Hartford. Dolores was speaking to about 75 UFW supporters who gathered at the store on March 23 for a rally and picket-line--one of several events which took place throughout New England that day in commemoration of the 400 mile Pilgrimage by striking grape workers from Delano to Sacramento, California, which ended on Easter Sunday in 1966. That march resulted in the signing of the first union contracts for farm workers.



United Farm Workers

Dolores Huerta speaking at an A & P in Hartford.



United Farm Workers

Father Nadolny reading a letter from Archbishop Whealin.

In Boston, over 2,000 UFW supporters marched on the traditional open-air fruit market. Richard Chavez, brother of UFW president Cesar Chavez, spoke at the Boston rally.

In Holyoke, Massachusetts, some fifty participants in the annual meeting of the New England Region Catholic Peace Fellowship picketed an A&P store during their lunch break.

The Reverend Edmund Nadolny, Director of Communications for the Archdiocese of Hartford, addressed the Hartford rally and read a letter from Archbishop John F. Whealon endorsing the grape and lettuce boycott.

After the rally, Dolores Huerta was a luncheon speaker at the annual convention of the Connecticut State Federation of Teachers. Although CSFT President Ronnie O'Brien had specifically requested the Sonesta Hotel not to serve grapes or boycotted lettuce, every delegate found his fruit cup had been polluted by California grapes. Everyone present refused to eat the grapes and returned them to the kitchen.

Dolores called on the teachers to fulfill their role as caretakers of the nation's conscience, together with the churches. She told them that the man who shot and killed old Juan de la Cruz is now free on $1500 bail. She told them that a 13 year old girl and her 16 year old brother were among those slain in the Blythe bus massacre, when nineteen lettuce workers were killed in the crash of a labor contractor's bus. The contractor faces a $120 fine as a result of the wreck.

Dolores also told the teachers that 64% of the California peach crop was allowed to rot last year, so Del Monte could keep up the prices for its canned peaches. No one faces any charges for wasting this food while farm workers and others go hungry.

Late in the day, Dolores preached the sermon for the liturgy concluding the Catholic Peace Fellowship meeting. "Be glad when they call you a commie or a hippie. When they tell priests and nuns 'go back to your church'; when they tell

See **Farmworkers,** *page 7*

Money Talks
N.H. Gives Our Taxes to the Tax-Exempt

by Rick Wolff

Here in New Haven, the bad, the ridiculous, and the ugly all come together in that annual ritual known as the city budget. The budget proposed by the Board of Finance for 1974-1975 is no exception. It is--all at the same time--funny, sad, sneaky, and above all very unfair and unjust.

First, to ease the pain, let's look at the funny side. Consider the strict economy practiced by city officials in limiting the funds of New Haven's Board of Ethics once again to $15 for the year. That's right, relax. Corruption is so far from New Haven that $15 a year is enough to cover the costs of keeping our officials ethical which is, after all, according to the City Charter, the job of the Board. If only our other city problems were in as good a shape as our official ethics. But, alas, it is not so.

What is most sad for most of us (besides the tax increase) is the stunning fact that for every $5 in taxes we pay for city services to New Haveners, we have to pay another $1 in taxes which the city uses to pay off the interest on its debt to the rich banks, insurance companies, and corporations. Under the laws of this country, they need pay no income tax on those interest payments they rake in. All the City of New Haven is doing is collecting the taxes from us and delivering them--in errand-boy fashion--to those who don't pay taxes! Some system!

Tax System Unjust

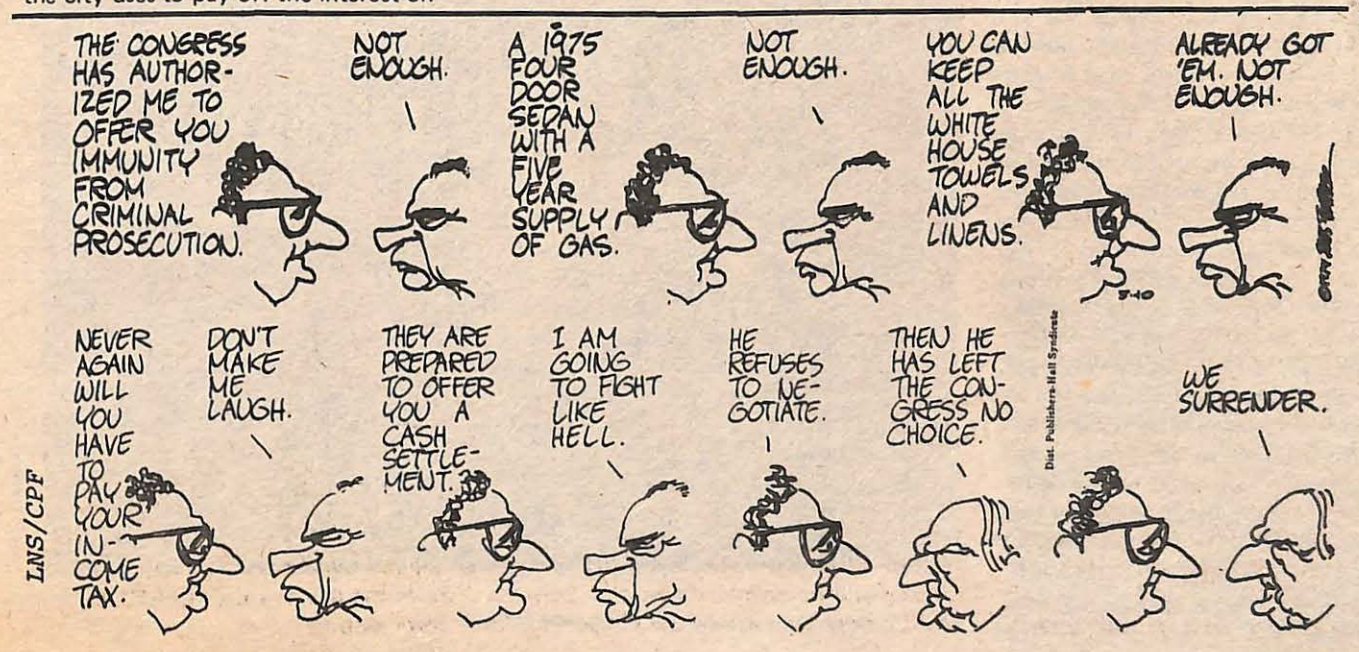
Beyond the funny and the sad, there is the unjust nature of New Haven's budget. Over 90 percent of the money raised by the city to cover its budget comes from taxes which nearly everybody admits are extremely unfair. Most city revenues come from local property taxes. The new budget will tax the assessed value of New Haven real estate (homes, buildings, etc.) and New Haveners' cars at the rate of 8.22 percent. Every owner pays the same rate, regardless of the ability to pay, regardless of the person's income, regardless of how much wealth in stocks, bonds, savings accounts the person may have.

The only other sizable source of city revenues is money granted to New Haven by the State. But that money comes in from State taxes on us. State taxes are just as unfair as local property taxes, since the chief State tax is the sales tax which makes everyone pay the same rate on their purchases regardless, again, of any ability to pay.

Poor Burdened

The injustice of the tax system is simply this: the more you have, the less the burden of paying and the more you have left after you pay. Taxes keep the rich rich and the rest of us worried. Then those rich people lend the money they have left over after taxes to the city, which guarantees that they will get tax-free interest payments throughout the future.

As inflation and recession get worse, more and more working people will find their rising New Haven tax bills more and more burdensome and intolerable. Tax relief is a growing cry of desperation. The AIM tax proposals published in this paper a few weeks ago are the best plans yet for providing that relief.


THE CONGRESS HAS AUTHORIZED ME TO OFFER YOU IMMUNITY FROM CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.
NOT ENOUGH.
A 1975 FOUR DOOR SEDAN WITH A FIVE YEAR SUPPLY OF GAS.
NOT ENOUGH.
YOU CAN KEEP ALL THE WHITE HOUSE TOWELS AND LINENS.
ALREADY GOT 'EM. NOT ENOUGH.
NEVER AGAIN WILL YOU HAVE TO PAY YOUR IN-COME TAX.
DON'T MAKE ME LAUGH.
THEY ARE PREPARED TO OFFER YOU A CASH SETTLE-MENT.
I AM GOING TO FIGHT LIKE HELL.
HE REFUSES TO NE-GOTIATE.
THEN HE HAS LEFT THE CON-GRESS NO CHOICE.
WE SURRENDER.
Dist. Publishers-Hall Syndicate
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BOYCOTT

Gallo

Gallo	Boone's Farm
Paisano	Spanada
Thunderbird	Tyrolia
Carlo Rossi	Ripple
Eden Roc	Andre
Red Mountain	

* Also, any wine which says "Modesto, California" on the label is Gallo. Gallo does not appear on all labels. Gallo is the only wine company with headquarters in Modesto.

Guild

Winemaster's Guild	Old San Francisco
Tres Grand	Parrot V.S.
Cooks Imperial	Director's Choice
Roma Reserve	Guild
Cribari Reserve	Tavola
Jeanne d'Arc	Mendocino
La Boheme	Famiglia Cribari
Ceremony	Garrett
Versailles	Alta
Cresta Blanca	C.V.C.
Saratoga	Virginia Dare
J. Pierot	Lodi
Guild Blue Ribbon	La Mesa
Roma	Ocean Spray Cranberry Rose
St. Mark	Vin Clogg (Parrot & Co.)
Citation	

Franzia

Table	Vermouth
Dessert	Louis the Fifth
Sparkling	Private labels

* Also, any wine which says, "made and bottled in Rippon, California." All Franzia products have #BW3654 on the label.

Boycotts have been an essential part of past farmworker victories. To help protect farmworkers rights

DON'T BUY THESE LABELS.

cpf

Editorial

If not for Us, for the Kids!

The year 1974 will go down in history as the year of Watergate and Impeachment. It has been a difficult year and it seems as though our difficulties will linger on for some time. It is very hard for adults to accept the happenings of the past several years. Most of us do not understand why or what made it all happen. But in the eyes of children, it must really appear to be something along the lines of a hurricane. The world is full of thoughts about the grown-up events around them and they must face the future as we do with a great deal of uncertainty.

We at **Modern Times** in this year of disaster have tried to bring light on the subject of misjustices and inequality that exist today. We have also tried to show how one may participate in changing the system which has crippled this country. But there is another avenue to change that many have not realized as of yet. This hope lies in the upbringing of our children to understand what must be done to achieve a desirable society. That is not to say that childhood be programmed to the extent that our children become mere robots on the road to justice; but, that they be made aware of the problems and be taught to handle themselves in a peaceful, constructive manner, dedicated to the premise that all peoples of the world have a right to peace and justice.

We would like to celebrate the beginning of our fifth year by celebrating with the children of today and tomorrow in the hope that the world we leave for them will not be the one that was left to us.

Street & Children Theatre

Nick Heyer

The New Haven Street and Theatre Group will be performing a skit called "Sneetches on the Beaches," adapted from Dr. Seuss, as part of the New Haven Arts Council's Summer Program for the city's parks. So tell the kids and get 'em ready, 'cause the players are coming to town!

Brass Tacks

Child Labor's Tardy End

by Mike F. Holodnak

By 1918, after more than a century of struggle by labor, mose states had prohibited the labor of small children, at least theoretically.

Here are some samples of child exploitation. In the August 21, 1830 issue of Mechanic's Free Press a writer describes child labor in the Philadelphia factories:

"It is a well-known fact that the principal part of the help in cotton factories consists of boys and girls, we may safely say from six to seventeen years of age, who are confined to steady employment during the longest days of the year, from daylight until dark, allowing at the outside, one hour and a half per day (for meals). . .that is hardly sufficient to support nature. . ."

Public Scandal

By 1900 child labor had become a public scandal. Nearly 2,000,000 children, according to government figures, were forced to work to suppliment the meager family income for anywhere from $1 to $3 a week. Many were working in factories, mines, beet fields or cranberry bogs. Children six and seven years old were found working in vegetable canneries at two o'clock in the morning.

John Spargo, whose **Bitter Cry of the Children** had shocked the nation, describes what he saw in the Pennsylvania and West Virginia coal mines in the early 1900's.

"Crouched over the chutes, the boys sit hour after hour, picking out the pieces of slate and other refuse from the coal as it rushes past the washers. From the cramped position they have to assume most of them become more or less deformed and bent-backed like old men. . .The coal is hard and accidents to the hands, such as cut, broken, or crushed fingers, are common among the boys. Sometimes there is a worse accident; a terrified shriek is heard, and a boy is mangled and torn in the machinery or disappears in the chute to be picked out later, smothered and dead. Clouds of dust fill the breakers and are inhaled by the boys, laying the foundation for asthma and miners' consumption. I once stood in a breaker for half an hour and tried to do the work a twelve-year-old boy was doing day after day. . .I could not do that work and live, but there were boys of ten and twelve years of age doing it for fifty and sixty cents a day. Some of them had never been inside a school; few of them could read a child's primer."

Laws Evaded

Although state laws existed against these evils, they were mostly inadequate and easily evaded. Legislation was only mildly effective, leaving hundreds of thousands of children completely unprotected.

The inadequacy of state laws led to demands for Congressional action. In 1916 Congress passed a law forbidding the shipment in interstate commerce of products of child labor. But the courts, sympathetic to the companies, voided the law. Three years later Congress tried to tax out of existence products of child labor. The courts again intervened on behalf of the companies.

Twenty years later the Supreme Court admitted that it was all a big mistake, but by then the harm had been done. All through the twenties child labor continued. The census of 1930 showed an increase in child labor with more than 2,000,000 children forced to work for survival.

It was only when the New Deal, under Franklin D. Roosevelt, came along that the scandal was mostly ended, but unfortunately not completely eliminated as many farm workers in this day and age well know.

Second Grader Speaks His Mind

Interview with Tommy Breuler, seven years old.

by Modern Times Staff

Q. What do you want to be when you get older?
A. Someone who works on buildings, I'd make big buildings, small buildings, all kinds of buildings, I'd build lots of schools.
Q. Would they be like the school you're in now or different?
A. A little different how,.. I don't know
Q. If you were the minister of children for the whole United States and you could do anything you wanted for the children of America, what would you do?
A. Send them to school every day, build playgrounds and houses and build paper origami buildings, all kinds of stuff.
Q. What would you do for children whose parents don't have the money to buy them the things they need?
A. I know, I'd let them get things free if they don't have the money. I'd let them have anything they want and do anything they want except bad things like break windows.
Q. What would you do for children whose parents aren't good to them?
A. Maybe just one parent is bad, I'd send the bad one to jail. The children with no good parent could go to the doctor and I'd make a new kind of medicine to fix things up, and they'd be adopted by nice parents.
Q. If you had one wish and could make anything you wished for come true, what would it be?
A. I'd wish for a new baby, a sister. There's too many brothers in the Breuler family anyway.
Q. What are the things you like most and what are the things you hate most?
A. I hate when my teacher won't help me with problems in math. I hate that! What I like is when people will play with me.

Ed Breuler

Tommy Breuler

School Notes

Kids Views on School

by Kids and Ruth Hein

"I like School Because . . ."

"I can't say what I like best about school, it's all so nice." "If we didn't have to go to school, I'd still go." "The only question I have is, if the teacher chews gum, why can't the kids?" "If I could change things, I'd say, no gum chewing; the big kids stick it to the desks."

Children are apt to be the neglected component in any evaluation of schools. This week I talked to eight of them to get their views. They were: Claude and Troy, kindergarten; Caitlin, first grade; Liam and Tod, second grade; Daniel and Michael, third grade; and Mark, seventh grade.

I asked the same questions of all of them: If you didn't *have* to go to school, would you still go? Why do you think we have schools? What do you like and dislike about your school? What changes would you make if you were running the schools?

All the children had a great deal to say (and they made sure that I wrote it all down). And though they go to three different schools and have very varied backgrounds, they were substantially in agreement.

Knowledge Useful

"If I didn't go to school I'd be dumb; I have to go to school because I have to learn." "You have to learn to count and read letters; school is the best way." "It seems the best way for teaching people things they should know. Knowledge is useful even if you're a truck driver; you still have to do your income tax, or you might want to figure out the number of miles per gallon your truck gets." "You have to go to school because if you're walking and come to a sign and you can't read it, you might get lost." "Some of the stuff you learn in school you might not need till later in life." "What I like best about school is art, reading, black history." "I think my greatest satisfaction comes from the independence they make us feel." "I like the gerbils."

"No, I don't think our school is too strict; but, I don't like it when they don't let us go out for recess. I like it better than the other school I went to, because there you had to wear uniforms and go to chapel; but they weren't any more strict." "My other school was better. The teachers there were--just *nice.* They gave us hot lunches and let us help cook. They made me feel more grown up."

Change System

"I hate it when the teachers yell." "I don't like it when you always get yelled at by the other kids when you do something wrong, like in sports." "I don't like the fighting." "What really gets to me is singing the Star-Spangled Banner and pledging the flag. It seems one of the worst ways to teach patriotism--if it needs to be taught at all."

"If I could make changes, I'd have two recesses and lots more education." "I'd encourage more collaboration among the teachers." "I'd have some black teachers." "I'd put in more electives. And, I'd change the marking system to pass/fail. Letter grades make you very competitive; you might get an A , but you aren't necessarily learning." "I'd change the teachers' attitudes--they shake the kids around."

"I wouldn't change anything. It's all so nice." "I like school because we play all the time. No, I'm not learning anything."

What astonished me most, I think, was all the children's good-natured acceptance of school as a necessary institution and of traditional teaching as a viable mode. Not one of them suggested changes in the direction of greater democratization or looser discipline. On the contrary: they are apt, at the top of their lungs, to complain of "other kids" being too noisy and uproarious.

They seem very modest to me, as if, aware of their limited life experience, they were willing to accept almost everything we, the adults, think fit to subject them to. We really do owe them a lot of careful thought and planning.

Child Abuse Is Growing

by Modern Times Staff

In the United States of America today, there exists an endless list of social problems. Organized crime, alcohol and drug addiction and the pollution of our air and water are just a few. There is one problem that many people know little about. The problem of child abuse in recent years has increased at such a rapid pace that neither legislation nor the medical field has been able to curb it. Both parent and child then are caught in a state of limbo while sociologists, psychologists and medical personnel try to control the social disease.

In ancient Rome and Greece, weak and sickly children were killed in order to preserve a "perfect" healthy society. INFANTICIDE, the killing of newborn with the consent of the parents, family or community, was a common practice among early cultures and societies. Population control, illegitamacy, economic instability, color and premature births were some other reasons for the killing of the newborn.

In our own country, within the last hundred years, a chance to increase profits due to slave labor of children gave rise to brutality. Children were required to work 12 to 14 hours a day and often they were tortured if they did not. It was not until the early twentieth century that this country took some legislative action to prevent such cruelty by establishing child labor laws.

Some changes have been made since then but the problem is getting worse. On the average, one to two children are killed every day in this country at the hands of thei parents or relatives. An additional ten thousand are injured or permantly disabled.

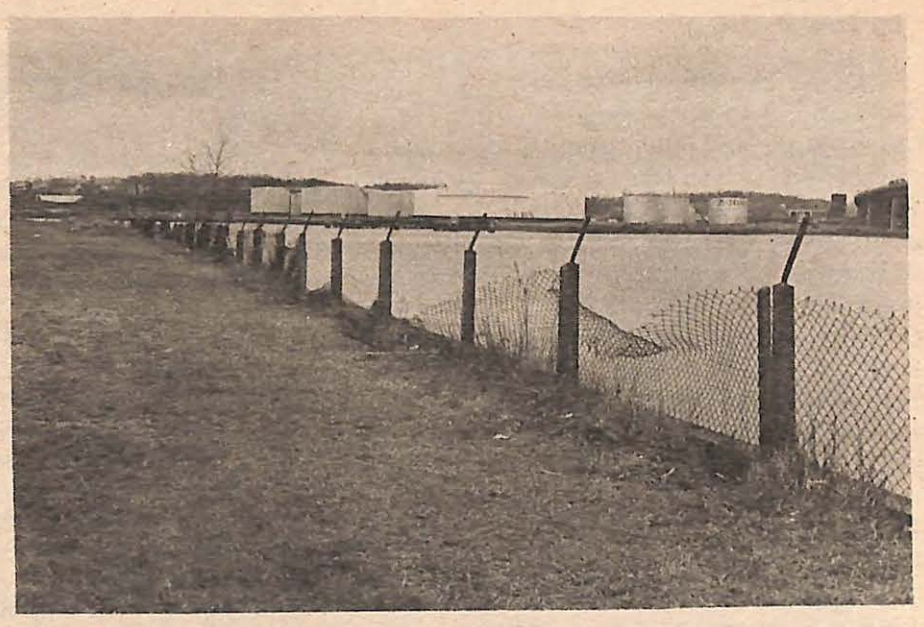
Local Child Abuse

In our fair city of New Haven, 30 to 40 suspected cases are reported every week at Yale-New Haven Hospital. In the fiscal yea from June, 1970 to July, 1971, there were nine deaths in this state. There were a total of 378 cases in that year. The number has increased every year and there seems to be no end in sight to the murdering of our children.

One of the problems with this disease is the fact that it is not isolated to one particular class or ethnic group. The fact is that child abuse is found in every class and every ethnic group. It does not matter whether the family income is $20,000 or $4,000. Whether you live in the city or in the country. The pressures of society are found everywhere. The things that make people beat children are found in every walk of life.

See **Child Abuse,** *page 7*

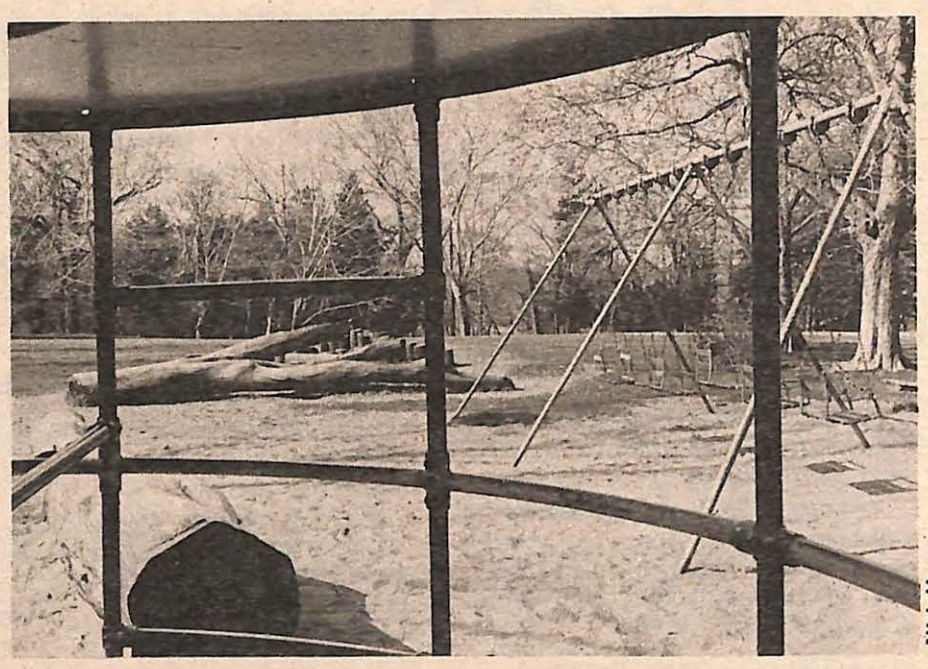
The State of the City Parks



Nick Heyer

Nick Heyer

Parks such as Edgewood and College Woods (below), located in the city's more affluent sections, are in relatively good shape and have a variety of equipment. However, those in the inner city, such as the Chapel St. and James St. parks (above), are in an absolute state of disrepair and have little or no equipment.



Nick Heyer

Nick Heyer

A Tragic "Little Mistake"

by Jane Dubuque

In the Feb. 1 issue of **Modern Times**, Mr. Edwin Ahlberg, Rev. Thomas Beck, and Mr. Walter Lincoln were lauded and thanked publicly for obtaining a $500. scholarship from their Rotary Club for a little 5 year old girl from Thomaston, Conn. Now it appears that thanks are *NOT IN ORDER*. It appears that these gentlemen took it upon themselves to announce the scholarship to the child's mother prematurely, prior to approval by the right committees – which, it turns out, have no interest in little Laureen, because she lives outside of New Haven.

This story began when Mrs. R. Dubuque agreed to address the N.H. Rotary Club last May, on the topic "Hope for the Brain-Injured" on condition that they consider a scholarship for some brain-injured child. In October of 1973 Rev. Beck informed Mrs. Dubuque that the scholarship had been granted and told her to confer with Mr. Ahlberg and with Mr. Walter Lincoln on the details, which she did. Both men confirmed the fact that the scholarship had been agreed on and said that it was just a matter of time before the money was made available. In fact, Mr. Ahlberg, as chairman of the Rotary's Youth Council and supposedly in charge of this matter, told Mrs. Dubuque that she would be responsible for the selection of the recipient and that the name should be submitted to Rotary by the end of that month (Oct.), and that there would be "no strings attached." Mrs. Dubuque asked Mr. Ahlberg to kindly call the child's mother, Carolyn Guiguere, to let her know of the good news, which he did late in October.

All A Big Put On

Now, after months of telephone calls, and even registered mail, to Rotary, nothing but silence or mumbling from Rotary, it has finally been learned that it's all a big "put on." It seems that the Rotary's Youth Council never had the authority to make its offer in the first place; there's a Scholarship Committee for this kind of thing – a little detail no one bothered to mention before! The fact that Laurene is as deserving as any child could be, and the fact that the family was promised the scholarship and that they, in turn, promised their doctor that this money would enable them to meet their expenses, these facts and events don't cut any ice with "the powers that be" down at Rotary.

Mr. Maurice Ullman, who chairs the Scholarship Committee, when he was finally cornered, explained dispassionately that the request had been denied on the grounds that Laurene lives in Thomaston, Conn., not New Haven, a condition never considered a problem until now.

In essence, it would appear that because the officers of Rotary Club don't know how to run their own organization a child and family who have already been cruelly hurt are to be hurt again, this time by circumstances entirely within the control of the New Haven Rotary. As of this writing, weeks after this decision was handed down, the buck is still being shuffled around the club and no one has yet had the courtesy or the nerve to call the Guiguere's and to tell them that it was all a "little mistake"!

Local 35

continued from page 1

With the University's proposed formula, union members would get nothing as long as the annual contract-wage-rate increases were greater than the cost of living increases. (During the last three years, for example, union members got 15 cents per hour COLA, using the old formula. Under the new formula, they would have gotten nothing.)

Full Benefits Wanted

A big issue involves parttime workers and new employees. Yale seeks to deny all fringe benefits to part-timers, unless they work more than 20 hours per week. The Union wants full benefits for anyone working over 10 hours per week. Yale also wants to limit the benefits which new employees would receive in the first year they work.

The Union contends that every worker deserves full benefits. The Union bargaining committee feels that to give different benefits to different groups within the Union is like planting a time-bomb in the Union; the different benefits would only serve to build up conflict and distrust within the Union, and thus weaken it. The Union also argued that the differential benefits would discriminate against women and members of minority groups.

Most Part-timers are women and many of the new employees are blacks, Spanish-speaking, and/or women. Thus the University's two-tier system of benefits is designed to discriminate against these people. (Another Union proposal was a request for four hours per week paid time for a Spanish-speaking Union representative to talk with other Spanish-speaking sorkers about their problems on the job; the University says that such a proposal is "unnecessary."

Better Medical Package

The University has refused to extend the 1971 contract's guarantees against changes in the Monday through Friday workweek or the regularly scheduled hours of work. For union members hired since 1971, the University says it wants the right to make changes in the workweek and in the regularly scheduled hours of work whenever it wants to.

The present package of health benefits is another issue in the strike. For the almost 400 people hired since the 1071 contract, Yale contributed a total of only $19.98/month toward Blue Cross, CMS, and other mahor medical family coverage. This is one of the worst health packages in the city.

In addition, when the major medical rates increased, union members had to pay the full increase. The Union is seeking a decent health care package, but so far, the University has offered very little. Yale has put forth only two health offers. For people hired before 1971, the University has only offered $1.50/month increase in their contribution to the major medical coverage. For people hired since 1971, the University has offered only a slight improvement in Yale Health Plan (YHP) coverage.

Under the old contract, union members pay $25.29/month and Yale pays $40.23/month toward YHP family coverage. Yale has offered to increase its contribution by about $3, but only in the third year of the contract, by which time the premiums may well have increased substantially.

Non Wage Issues

There are many other issues: the Union wants better holiday, vacation, and sick leave provisions and improvements in weekend and shift premiums; the list could go on and on. And many of the Union's proposals would be advantageous to the University and would cost nothing. For example, in the dining halls, the Union wants to elect members to the "menu committee" in order to improve efficiency in the handling of meals, but the University says "no."

Pay Raise Asked

Wages are also an issue in the strike. In the last three years, the Cost of Living, as everyone knows, has gone up 20%, eating up all the gains won in the 1971 contract. Under the old contract, the average member of the bargaining unit earned $900/year leass than the minimum or "low urban family budget" calculated by the U.S. government's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Union wants some wage increases to deal with these losses. But as of Tuesday morning, Yale's offer averaged only 5 2/3% over the three years of the contract; the Yale Bulldog stubbornly insisted that its wages were "generous."

"How," the union's bargaining committee, asked, "can you possible say your wage rates are generous?" The University's response was typical. "We figure in dollars and cents," they siad. "We will pay only what it would cost us to go out into the labor market and hire replacements for our present workers."

Clearly, the Yale Bulldog does not understand what Unions are all about. The Union is determined to change the wages paid by the so-called "labor-market;" in the "labor market," people are played off against each other, one-by-one.

When those "labor market" wages do not come close to meeting people's needs, people get together, to organize a Union and to change the labor market. And when the Union hast to, it will strike, and when the Union strikes, the Bulldog may get its teeth kicked in.

Even after the expiration of the contract, in an attempt to achieve a settlement, the Union offered to submit all the unresolved issues to binding arbitration. The University, however, refused. The strike was on.

Eye On The Board

Three F.H. Wards Lack Good Represtation

by Andy Esposito
Modern Times Staff

People in sections of Fair Haven are receiving an inferior brand of aldermanic representation. The Alderpeople from the 9th, 10th and 11th wards have become all but invisible to their constituents. The average voter in these wards seldom, if ever, has any contact with his or her alderperson; and then only at election time.

The most invisible of the trio is Pasquale Fasulo (D-10). During board meetings, he soldom takes part in public debate; and he vots a straight "party directed line." Normally, he shug

ed line." Normally, he shuffles in and out of the aldermanic chamg

ed line." Normally he shuffles in and out of the aldermanic chamber without anyone knowing he exists.

Final Straw

Representation of this type is an outrage. Yet, Fasulo has compounded the affront to the 10th ward voters by, moving out of the ward. He has recently left his long time home on Poplar Street and taken up residence on Weybosset Street; located in the city's 12th ward.

There is nothing unlawful in not living in the ward you represent. However, it is clear that to do so is morally wrong. Because he not longer lives in the war, it's difficult for 10th ward residents to meet with Fasulo.

Thus, slowly, alderperson and constituent grow further and further apart. As a result, quality representation becomes impossible.

Residence Available

In the adjacent 11th ward the story is similar. John Penders (D-11) who, last year, waged a vigorous campaign for appointment to the board and was elected on his own right last November; has also moved out of his ward.

After his recent marriage, Penders moved into an apartment complex in the 12th ward. The 11th ward alderperson claims no apartments are available in his home ward. However, Penders stated that he is continuously on the look-out for an 11th ward rent.

Upon investigation, **Modern Times** has learned, from usually reliable sources, rents do currently exist in the ward. For example, there are vacancies at 529 Lombard Street and 224 Dover Street. Both addresses are in the 11th ward.

Penders is a sad case. He could have been a responsible city legislator. Unhappily, his voting record during the last year places him solidly in the Democratic "machine camp."

As a young and energetic alderperson, he might have followed a different path. Penders could have been a leader in bringing quality representation to his fellow Fiar Haveners. This he has failed to do.

Thus, the high hopes of the 11th warders for having an alderperson who would be independent have faded; and yet another "machine.. controlled politician has been born.

The third, and final case is the strangest of all. Just prior to the 1973 municipal elections, Enrico Pizzorusso was appointed by Mayor Guida to represent Fair Haven's 9th ward.

Pizzorusso was then victorious in last November's city elections. A couple of

See **The Board,** *page 7*

Pasquale Fasulo (D-10) one of the two Fair Haven alderpeople who has deserted his ward.

The Final Stage of Life

As Told to Modern Times
by Gwen McLucas, Community Relations Coordinator, and Art Mazer, Financial Director, Hospice, Inc.

Hospice is now opening its services in the New Haven area. It will provide an essential and unique role for the patient and family faced with the prospect of a terminal illness.

Hospice, as it is being developed here, is 1) a dream; 2) a philosophy; 3) a service and 4) an institution.

It is the dream of a group of people, including Rev. Edward Dobihal, a minister, Ms. Florence Wald, a nurse and Dr. Ira S. Goldenberg, a surgeon, all of whom had dealt often with terminally ill patients and had seen the lack of care that they, and their families, often received. They saw that instead of facing death as a part of the natural process of life, our culture often makes it an unnecessarily lonely and painful time for the terminally ill patient. Together they researched the problems and facilities for the terminally ill and began developing a Hospice in New Haven, patterned after St. Christopher's Hospice in London, which has been operating since 1965.

Hospice is based on the philosophy that the terminally ill patient has the right to choose the way in which they wish to live the rest of their life and that the family of the patient should be involved in that care. Hospice believes that it is possible, with expert professional care, for those with advanced disease to be at home and to maintain optimal levels of functioning at all times with a minimum of pain and symptoms.

Services Planned

The services of Hospice are being planned in attractive offices at 765 Prospect Street by health planners and medical/nursing staff (Sister Mary Kaye Dunn, Joan Craven, Bertha Waller, Shirley Dobihal and Patty Ruot), a physician (Dr. Sylvia Lack, who practiced at St. Christopher's Hospice in London), a social worker (Jean Markham) and a clinical pharmacist (Dr. Arthur Lipman) are providing homecare for a small group of patients. The home care staff is available for supportive counseling and for the management of specific medical and nursing problems on a 24 hour a day, seven day a week basis.

The program of homecare is personalized to the needs of each patient and family. It takes into account the whole person lin his or her total situation in order to meet social, psychological, spiritual and physical needs. A warm, personal relationship is set up amoung the family, patient and the attending professional team; a close working relationship is developed with the family doctor that has been treating the patient. Over time a mutual sense of trust and understanding is developed. The nursing team, working with the family physician, evaluates pain and symptom management; the nursing team and social worker help in difficulties over social problems and provide psychological support. Often relatives find it very frightening to care for a terminally ill patient, and the anxious tense relative needs a chance to talk about his or her feelings and needs to be reassured regarding care given at home. At other times, the patient and family aren't honest with each other for fear of causing additional pain or anxiety. It is a unique staff that allows discussion with patient and family of all topics that they need to air.

The Inpatient facility of Hospice is in the planning stages at this point. The primary purpose of the Hospice will be as back-up for the patient and family to use when necessary. It will be available for periodic regulation of patient's medication, for round the clock attention, when necessary, or when the family needs a rest or vacation. It can be used for long-term care, if coping at home is no longer possible. The facility will have a home-like atmosphere, a large staff to patient ratio, maximum individualized care, and minimum restrictions and free access to patients by relatives and friends (including children). A daycare is being planned for the children and grandchildren of both staff and patients. The sense of the continuum of life is preserved.

A permanent site for the facility has not yet been located. Official approval will be requested at a Public Hearing on May 10th at Conte School on Wooster Square in New Haven.

Wooster Square's First Grad

Nick Heyer

Anthony Menichino (center) who recently passed the Conn. High School Equivalency Test is congratulated by President Angelo Ciaburro and Director Ralph Apuzzo for the Wooster Square Neighborhood Corporation.

Quinn Backed in C.P.I. Election

By Modern Times Staff

Mrs. Catherine A. Quinn is running for the position of Fair Haven Directors. Mrs. Quinn lives with her husband, Bill, a Penn Central brakeman, at 268 Lloyd St., and is the mother of five daughters, all raised in the Fair Haven area. Far from being apathetic, she has always bee interested and involved in trying to help solve community problems. She was the president of the Eastern Heights Civic Association in the early years of Eastview. She became active in the Area Three Committee of the P.A.C. when the redevelopment plan was first submitted publicly.

Mrs. Quinn was the vice-president and then the president of the Fairhaven Better Association, which ran bus trips for neighborhood kids to state parks during the long hot summers of 1969 and 70. She was one of the founders of a coalition group, called Committe Organizations Against Power Pollution, which led the fight against the U.I. Co.'s erecting high tension towers through part of Fair Haven and across the harbor. The group also made early attempts to prevent the Fuel Adjustment Clause from being added to electric bills.

Mrs. Quinn became one of the first members of the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation and sat on that board for three years. She served as a community representative on the Fair Haven Housing Board and as a community representative on the Christopher Columbus School Community Council.

At the present time she is a board member of the United Way of Greater New Haven and a veteran member of its allocations committee. She has also worked as a clerk at the Grand Ave. Plant of G & O Mfg. Co. for eleven years. She is an active member of St. Francis Church. People who know Mrs. Quinn are always impressed by her honesty and commitment in all of her undertakings. We hope that the residents of Fair Haven join us and support Mrs. Quinn for the C.P.I Board position.

Nick Heyer

Mrs. Catherine Quinn, candidate for the C.P.I. Board of Directors from the Fair Haven Area.

CHILD ABUSE

continued from page 5

The frustration of not succeeding in one's job, the fact that pressure in high level jobs is altogether too much for the person to handle, the fact that there is no food in the house or the baby is too sick and there is not enough money to bring in a doctor, they all add up to frustration. People today are not able to cope with the tough hard plan that must be followed to achieve success. But they can take it out on the children who cannot fight back.

THE BOARD

continued from page 6

months later he resigned his position and a successor still hasn't been appointed.

As of now, the 9th ward has no alderperson representing it. Therefore, there is no channel for the people of the district to use to air thier views.

The voters of Fair Haven and, indeed, all of New Haven can change this dismal picture. Come Novemeber of 1975, they can replace the low quality, irresponsible alderpeople with high quality responsible ones. Poor representation doesn't have to be tolerated.

Throw the Bum Out!

FARMWORKERS

continued from page 3

housewives 'go home and take care of your kids'; you are getting a small taste of the hatred brown and black people experience very day," she said.

She preached on faith: "What tremendous faith the workers have, for 600 families to come East, no knowing who would feed them or where they would live. The supporters who picket supermarkets must have fath too, because you never know who will be helped by your action. But you can be sure that you are helping."

Finally she told the Catholics, "A picket line is a prayer in action. As we march along our feet are trampling injustice in the dust."

Ms. Huerta brought word on the effectiveness of the boycott: "The Coachella growers are planning to turn 40% of their crop into raisins." Coachella grapes usually command high prices as the earliest fruit of the new season when they reach Eastern markets in May and June. This will be the first time in the history of California that Coachella grapes have ever been used for raisins. It shows the growers fear the strike and boycott. They know that e even if they manage to pick their crop they will not be able to sell it.

Boycott raisins, boycott Gallo. Boycott grapes and lettuce. And remember, Stop & Shop, Finast, Food Mart, Pegnataro's and Shop-Rite have all stopped carrying the grapes. All these stores usually have UFW lettuce, with the eagleon the package. So far A&P refuses to help.

On The Job

A Professional Waiter Gives a Few Good Tips

by Henry Tamarin

Richie Boudreau started working at the Mermaid Tavern, overlooking the Sikorsky Plant in Stratford, as a high school student in 1967. His first job was washing dishes, but after several years he worked his way up to waiting on tables.

In September 1973, he got unfairly laid off, allegedly for lack of work. This happened in direct conflict to union contract provisions regarding seniority. His union, Local 217 Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union, took his grievance through the three-step procedure. When they received no satisfaction from management, they demanded a hearing by the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration as provided for by the contract. The arbitrators concurred with the union's position, and on April 1, this year, ordered Boudreau back to his job with his full seniority and back pay totalling almost $2500, the difference between what he collected from Unemployment Compensation and what he would have earned had he been able to work at his trade. "I knew I was going to win. I wouldn't fight anything unless I was right," said Boudreau, now a part-time student at Housatonic Community College.

Because it is becoming unusual to find young people actively interested in the craft of a waiter in this era of hamburger joints and fast-food places, I took the opportunity to discuss with him his job that he had been fighting so long to get back. The following are his thoughts about his work.

Speaks Out

I'm considered a good waiter. I like the work and I'm interested in it. There is a proper etiquette of service that is very important. The customer is really fascinated by it, especially those that are accustomed to having it, but it's the 'once-in-awhiles' who really appreciate it. Those people you can tell by how they dress. Usually they order either the most expensive or the least expensive item on the menu. People who eat out often order what they want, no matter what the cost. The 'once-in-awhiles' analyze everything on the menu before they make up their minds. For them, the average person, I'm like a teacher. I give an honest opinion of the food, what's good and what's ok. People don't like to be bullshitted. I strive to get customers to come back. That's when I'm doing my job.

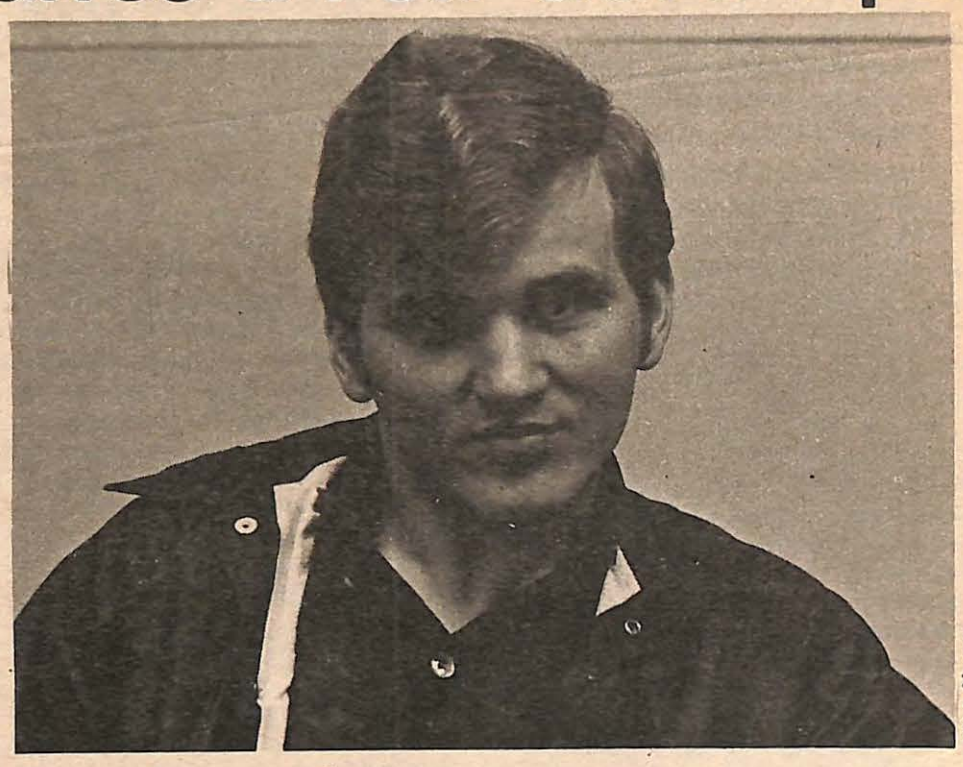
The type of customer I like best is one who is no trouble; open for suggestions but knows what he wants and will take your advice on what he is likely to get. I like a customer who is a challenge, the one who you can't please but one who you can send away happy.

Service is very important, it can make a meal. I'm considered one of the best tray carriers here. I have a flare that women especially are just amazed by. As a waiter you have to be aware of your presentation, show your concern, and make sure that everything appears nice. For example, the correct way to serve a cassarole is at the table with a spoon and a fork. If you're rushed and don't have time, you do it New York style, which is just flipping the dish over onto the plate. It comes out nice but it's not the thing to do. Another thing is that people like to be talked to, especially the older people. You have to sort of feel it out. Some people want to talk to you for just a minute or two, others don't want you to intrude on their dinner at all, just to be there when they need you, and still others want to find out all about you, especially if they think you're working your way through college. That's fine for me because I like meeting people through the restaurant.

What's involved

Some of what's involved in service is the atmosphere of the place, which can make a big difference. Too much hustle and bustle of any kind can ruin a good dinner, loud talking, the clang of dishes and trays, this kind of thing. Aside from talking, you have to watch out for all sorts of noise. There is a skill, for example, in correctly putting down a tray of dishes. You should lower it quickly but check it so it doesn't bump the table, make noise and spill over.

Next to food there is another whole area involved in the service of wine. I don't know wine as well as I want to yet, but I'm learning. There are basically six separate steps in the service of wine. They are the ordering of wine, the confirmation of the wine ordered, the opening of the bottle, little things the waiter does before he serves the wine, the customers tasting of the wine and the service of the guests. A waiter may suggest a wine to the customer but the host should always have the final selection. He knows what his guests will enjoy and he should satisfy their wishes. Next the waiter presents the bottle of wine to the host. He holds the base of the bottle in his left hand and the neck in his right hand. The bottle is tilted so that the label faces the host, to make sure that it is the type and year he ordered.



Nick Heyer

Richie Boudreau, recently reinstated waiter at the Mermaid Tavern in Stratford, discusses his views on the craft of a waiter.

The opening of the wine bottle seems so simple to watch but is very difficult to do correctly. The first major step is to remove the capsule. The capsule is made of lead foil and the main purpose is to keep the cork from drying up. The capsule is removed by taking the knife from the corkscrew and cutting around the bottom of the lip of the bottle. The waiter must now clean any debris from between the top of the bottle and around the cork. When you take the cork out you have to put it on the table and pull it out gently. I mean, you just don't hold the wine bottle between your legs to pull the cork out. Recently I went to Harolds up in New Haven one Sunday and we ordered a bottle of Lancer's. The waiter didn't know how to open the bottle and the cork kept breaking and everything. I was really upset but I didn't give him a hard time, I just showed him how to do it. Some guys really go beserk if you don't do it right. The waiter should unscrew the cork from the bore and smell it and then present it to the host to smell to make sure there is no "corky" odor. Then the inside of the bottle is wiped clean with a clean waiter's napkin. The host has to taste the wine first. If he approves then the waiter will pour for the other guests, starting naturally with the ladies, and beginning with the one at the host's left. Then the gentlemen are served, also from the host's left.

All this is part of good service. If the food is terrible but people enjoy themselves, they'll tip. Good tippers are usually well dressed or guys out to impress their girlfriends, that kind of thing. A $5 tip for a deuce is what I consider a good tip. 15% is average and 20% is fairly decent. I always tip 20% myself and I'm very tolerant. Most people in the business tend to tip high. I like to go out myself and I enjoy being waited on but I always tip good and I always find that people in the business take care of me even if they're only kids. If you're good and work in a class place you can make a good buck in this business. Mainly I like it because it's fun.

COMMUNITY NOTES

Balkan Dance Workshops Saturday, May 4 at Hendrie Hall (Elm St. bet. College and Elm in New Haven). Billy Burke directs from 2-4:30 or from 7-9 pm ($1.50 for either; $2.00 for both) and there is free open folk dancing 9 - 11.

Ajde! Folk Ensemble and Ponti Greek Dancers at Sprage Hall (College St. corner of Wall, New Haven) on SUNDAY, MAY 5 - 3 p.m. *Public invited - FREE.*

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MODERN TIMES

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562-2510

MODERN TIMES is published by the American Independent Movement (AIM) as its political organ. Work on **MODERN TIMES** is done by volunteers, both members and non-members of AIM. The political views of AIM are given in the editorial. We encourage contributions from the New Haven community in the form of articles and letters.

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get this kind of news from profit-making commercial papers. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working men and women are told by them instead of their bosses. There is no place else where the problems of employment and education, and housing and health care are told by the people who have to live with them.

This is the richest country in the world. Yet most of the wealth is used only by a few. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. There would be no need to strike for paltry raises, waste our resources and labor on missiles and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need, not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement has been working since 1966 to get people together against the vested interests that run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care, and decent jobs.

STAFF: Steve Beckman, Gary Benenson, Matt Borenstein, Ed Breuler, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, Andy Esposito, John Flannelly, Sam Goodwin, Barbara Greenwood, Stanley Heller, Liz Henderson, Nick Heyer, Karl Lechow, Alice Mick, Steve Mick, Patti Miller, Lea Nordlicht, Laurie Nussdorfer, Renee Poirier, Peter O'Connell, Ruth Resnick, Bob Sherry, Ken Stokes, Henry Tamarin, Richard Winfield, Karen Wolff, Rick Wolff, Richard Linke.